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VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862. NO. 25.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, November 21, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially, praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

The Horse Contracts.

Some three or four weeks ago, an editorial article appeared in the *Monitor* defending the rascality of the Horse Speculations in this place. The article was certainly prepared by one of the contractors, as no other individual would dare to defend the swindling of the Government as was practiced in this neighborhood. But the editors of that paper, by admitting the article as editorial, were just as guilty of an attempt to deceive the people as the writer of the article was. The truth is, the office is under the control of the men who were the most prominent in the horse speculations. Their means and influence brought the paper into existence, and of course it must be subservient to their will.

As the people have a right to know who have had a hand in swindling the Government, we publish the following Report of R. JONES, Major United States Army, Assistant Inspector General:

REPORT.

To Brigadier General L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1861.

General:—Having completed the duty assigned to me in special orders No. 318, headquarters of the army, dated the 2d instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the abuses alleged to have been committed in the purchase of horses at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

It appears that on the 19th of September ultimo the quartermaster-general, by direction of the Secretary of War, gave to Messrs. Lupfer & Southers each an order to furnish five hundred cavalry horses, deliverable at Huntingdon within thirty days, for a regiment which I presume it was designed to raise at that place, the name of the colonel of which being at that time unknown, and still remains so, no steps having been taken, as far as I could learn, to raise the regiment, either at the time or since.

It was stipulated in the order of the quartermaster general that the horses should be inspected by a board of regimental officers, but the regiment not being organized when some of the horses were ready for delivery, it became necessary to provide other inspectors, and Captain E. C. Wilson, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, stationed at Harrisburg, was directed by the quartermaster general to have them inspected.

This officer, charged with similar duties at the same time at both Harrisburg and Chambersburg, employed Mr. P. Miller to inspect the horses at Huntingdon. Of the faithfulness with which this inspector discharged his duties some idea, and probably not an incorrect one, may be formed from the fact that he accepted but twenty-four out of about seventy horses presented by the contractors. The latter, seeing that he was determined to do his duty, refused to present any more, and before the inspection was resumed Capt. Wilson superseded Mr. Miller, so he states in his report to me, herewith enclosed, on account of his violent temper and quarrelsome disposition, and selected General J. Y. James, commanding the camp at Huntingdon, to carry on the inspection. Gen. James called to his assistance Messrs. John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, and Abraham Lewis, of Mount Union. As far as could be ascertained, the horses passed by these two inspectors, numbering about three hundred, and accepted by General James, were generally sound, though many of them were unfit for cavalry purposes.

General James becoming sick, Mr. Shubaker was appointed by Captain Wilson to continue the inspection, and I found that the allegations of D. McMurtrie, J. S. Griffith, and other citizens of Huntingdon, referred mainly to the horses passed by him. It was currently reported in Huntingdon that Shubaker had boasted, while in a state of intoxication at Harrisburg, of having received $2,000, more or less, for accepting unsound horses; but this report could not be traced to any authentic source, though I learned that one of the sub-contractors, Mr. William Colon, of Huntingdon, stated as a reason for withholding money due his partner, or associate, Mr. John Porter, of Alexandria, which is a small village near Huntingdon, that he had kept it to pay the inspector, Shubaker, for passing his horses.

These reports, in connexion with the evidence furnished by Inspector Shubaker himself of his own dishonesty or incompetency, probably both, viz: the horses accepted by him, furnished abundant evidence of the determination of the contractors, or at least of one of them, to make as much out of their contracts as possible, regardless of the means used to attain their object.

I carefully inspected nearly every horse, and found less than two hundred fit for the cavalry service, and about one hundred good work horses, and one hundred and fifty indifferent ones, and thirty-five mares in foal, the total number of mares being one hundred and sixty-four. Of the balance one hundred and twenty were over age, ranging from nine to twenty-two years, eighty-six under age, being two and three-year-old colts, sixty under the standard height, most of them being ponies, six partially and two entirely blind, three with the heaves, and two with the poll-evil. Of the remainder, one hundred and thirty, more or less, about thirty artillery horses might be selected, and the rest are affected with various blemishes, some being ring-boned, some spavined, some curbed, some lame, and evidently permanently so.

Many blemises among those which should have been rejected for other causes also exist. I also found the distemper among the horses, and ascertained with absolute certainty that large numbers of them had it when purchased, one having died with it the day after he was received, another six days afterwards, and since then others have died with it. They are now, however, generally on the mend, but it probably will attack all that have hitherto escaped.

In regard to keeping the horses, I found that Captain Wilson contracted with two parties, responsible citizens of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, to keep them at 39 cents per day per horse, and that the contractors gave them out to the farmers in Huntingdon and Blair counties, who received on an average 25 cents per day per horse.—There is no good reason why the government should not contract directly with the farmers for the keeping of the horses, though there may have been at the time it became necessary to provide for them, and Captain Wilson has initiated steps for having them kept directly by the farmers.

In concluding this report I would remark that there are many horses among them that can be of no service, and which it would be economical to dispose of. I pointed them out to Captain Wilson's agent, who accompanied me in my inspection of the horses. The farmers in Huntingdon and Blair counties would doubtless be willing to exchange work horses for the mares in foal, and, under the circumstances, it appears to be the interest of the government to effect the exchange.

To convey some idea of the profits of the contractors, I would state that one of the best horses was sold to them for $80, and I could hear of none for which over $95 had been given, while a very large number of them must have been bought for prices ranging from $30 to $60—and many of them would have been high at $30, being, in fact, absolutely worthless for all Government purposes. I feel safe in saying that the average cost of these horses to the contractors could not have exceeded $75 per head, and that if they were sold to-morrow, and they are now in much better order than when purchased, the government would not realize within $50,000 of what it has paid for them.

The letter of the quartermaster general, together with that of the citizens of Huntingdon to him, bringing these abuses to his notice, are respectfully returned herewith.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,
Major United States Army, Assistant Inspector General.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Nov. 14, 1861.

General:—I respectfully refer the enclosed letter, making certain charges in regard to alleged abuses in purchasing horses now at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to you, and request that the inspector general, or an assistant inspector, be directed to proceed to Harrisburg and Huntingdon, and report upon the facts.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Major General George B. McClellan, Commander, &c., U. S. A., Washington, D. C

Huntingdon, Pennsylvania,
November 2, 1861.

Dear Sir:—We, the citizens of this county, make the following statement: *Five hundred* horses have been inspected and branded in our town for the "United States." It is said the number is to be increased to *one thousand.* For what imaginable use here no man knows. A detail of who were the inspectors, (for there were several,) and on whose contract, is of no avail. We will give only the *result* of the operation.

First, Among the horses are those that have nearly every disease and unsoundness that injures horse-flesh.—Some are blind, some spavined, some ring-boned, some with the curb, some broken-winded, one certainly with the poll-evil; some so old as to be utterly worthless; many were colts, unable to endure service; some under the standard size; scores of gray and white ones, and mares without count; some bought at prices which prove that buyer and seller considered them of small value. There are horses among them absolutely worth nothing.

Second, These horses are all put out on a contract to keep at the rate of about forty cents a day—nearly twice the sum at which it could have been done had there been any chance for competition. It would be simple economy if the government would detail some honest inspector to come here and select the bad ones and give them away, or have them shot. The money paid for them is, or will be, thrown away, and every dollar paid to keep them but increases the loss.

This bold, bald infamy excites universal censure. Corruption so apparent deals a blow as fatal as treason itself at the life of our country. The virtuous almost doubt whether a government so beset by the base and unprincipled, and so used by the knavery and cupidity of the vile, is worth preserving. Patriotism is sorely tried, because those who coldly support this war have such occasion to talk truly of the corruptions which disgrace its conduct.

Our country is in a trial, and surrounded by imminent peril. The honest and faithful citizen, who has not gone to the field to defend the government with his life, must aid in every service where his hands can help.—Duty demands that we expose and strike this monstrous evil. We can do so only with effect by laying the facts before the official guardians of its welfare, and asking investigation and a remedy.

If our complaint stays the mischief before it goes further we shall be glad, and we earnestly trust that we are not even too late to cure some of the wrong already committed. If we fail, we have done our duty.

In the name of a bleeding and suffering country, we appeal to the proper department for prompt relief from such unmitigated disgrace as has befallen us.

We are, with great respect, yrs., &c.

J. S. GRIFFITH,	A. W. BENEDICT,
JAMES GWIN,	WM. P. ORMISON,
WM. AFRICA,	JOHN MCCULLOCH,
GEO. W. GARRETTSON,	WM. DORRIS, jr.,
G. W. ZAHNISER,	JOHN F. MILLER,
HENRY GLAZIER,	THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN FLENNER,	WM. LEWIS,
CHRISTIAN COLSTOCK,	JOHN WHITTAKER,
JONATHAN H. DORSEY,	D. MCMURTRIE,
JOHN C. WATSON,	ERS. R. WALLACE.

General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

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"The Overthrow of the Administration."

What do the enemies of the country hope to gain by organizing an opposition against the Government?—Even supposing them a majority in Congress and in the Legislatures of the Northern States, what can they do to aid the Union or suppress the rebellion, committed as they are to compromise conciliation, separation, and a dishonorable peace? "We belong to the Opposition," Mr. Van Buren said, substantially, in his last speech, "and we intend to oppose the Administration. It is not for us to have a policy. That is the duty of the Administration, and we have only to oppose it in a fair and honorable way." Mr. Charles Ingersoll presented the same argument when he declared his purpose to be the "overthrow of the Administration," but *not* "the overthrow of the Government." Mr. Fernando Wood is more violent, for he purposes to send some Cromwell into the Capitol to disperse Congress and to compel Mr. Lincoln to adopt his "sword and olive-branch" policy. In plain words, Mr. Van Buren, who is mild, merely wishes the Government to be overthrown by the ballot, while Mr. Wood, who is extreme and violent, would use the sabre and bullet. These two opinions link together the odds and ends of the Opposition party, and comprise every opinion represented in its ranks. They differ as to the acrimony and extent of their enmity to the cause, but upon one point they all agree, and that is, *that the Administration must be overthrown.*

Let us suppose a calamity, which the goodness of God can never permit—the overthrow of the Administration. What is to come after? Cromwell has driven the Senators and Representatives from their chambers, and soldiers with fixed bayonets have pursued them through the grounds, under the shadow of the classical figure of Washington, that looks with the eye of Jupiter into the everlasting air, and down the rugged and steep slope that leads from Capitol Hill. In order to leave no blotches in the work, Cromwell has taken the President and sent him under a guard to the Old Capitol Prison, having released the traitors there confined as erring and wayward brothers, whose incarceration is no longer necessary. Of course, means would be attempted to establish Cromwell's power in the Northern cities.—In Philadelphia we should have a military Governor, Mr. Hughes, perhaps, with Mr. Reed as a Provost Marshal—a position for which his long experience as a criminal prosecuting attorney would abundantly fit him. If Robert Tyler could be obtained from Richmond, he would be more acceptable, and perhaps Mr. Davis would gladly get rid of our late fellow-citizen as an unprofitable burden upon his treasury. Cromwell would certainly avail himself of the great experience of the venerable ex-President Buchanan, whose achievement in holding the Republic by the throat until its enemy had sharpened his knife and stabbed at its heart, exhibited abilities of the highest and rarest order. As the faculties of this happy and religious old gentleman are still keen, he would no doubt be placed in the State Department. Should General Twiggs be alive, he might be sent for and placed in command of the defences of Washington, his difficulty with the amiable and peaceful ex-President, out of which a duel was threatened, being first settled. As money would be necessary to pay these gentlemen, Cromwell would certainly legalize the lottery business, and place the chief agency in New York, with a highly respectable firm, of large experience. Boston being the cause of all the war, Fort Warren would be taken, Marshal Kane released, that he might take command of Baltimore, and a few shells thrown at Faneuil Hall. Gen. Burnside would be ordered to abandon Virginia, General Grant would be sent back to Cairo, and General Rosecrans directed to remain at Louisville. General Butler would be recalled in disgrace, as a coarse and violent ruler, and Mr. Soule sent to New Orleans to act as Military Governor.—Messrs. Mason and Slidell, being far more reliable than such Abolitionists as Adams and Dayton, would be requested to represent Cromwell at the courts of Victoria and Napoleon. A few malignants, like Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley, would be executed, while others of a more moderate type might be sent to the different prisons. This, of course, would have a salutary effect upon the great masses of the country.

Cromwell having overthrown the Administration with the sword, now sheathes the sword, and having procured an attractive olive branch, would probably endeavor to persuade Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Ingersoll—gentlemen whose cultivated and winning manners and unexceptionable descent would make a great impression on the South—to go to Richmond, to confer with the erring Mr. Davis and the wayward Mr. Benjamin. It is very probable that the misguided General Stuart and the benighted Gen. Jackson would take advantage of the olive-branch mission to make a trip into Pennsylvania, where shoes and salt are said to be more abundant than in Virginia. Of course, they would be welcome by a committee of brethren from the Breckinridge State Central Committee, and, considering the fact that the shoeless soldiers were brethren and gentlemen, their wants would be supplied out of our Market-street stores, any unreasonable demands for compensation being met with Confederate scrip, a quantity of which could be printed at some of our newspaper offices, should the supply run short. In the meantime, our "mixed society" would have the opportunity to shew, by their attentions to the erring and misguided notorieties, the grace of their accomplishments; the extent of their magnanimity; their love for chivalrous brethren; their respect for the sacred institution of slavery, and the utter loathing and contempt which they bear to those horrid New England Yankees. All allusions to the unfortunate occurrences at Corinth, Perryville, Antietam, and elsewhere, would of course be avoided, out of respect for the feelings of the guests, and especially as it is in such vulgar taste for social assemblages to discuss politics.

Cromwell is in power, Mr. Lincoln is in prison, and has paced the tedious hours away until every twig and stem on the trees across the way, become familiar friends. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley have met the fate their great crimes deserved. Gen. Burnside's army has laid down its arms as an offer of conciliation to the misguided South, the London *Times* is shrieking with ecstacy over the magnanimity of the North and the valor of the South, Admiral Semmes, late of the "Alabama," has relieved Admiral Dupont at Hilton Head, Gen. Hunter has been committed, to take his trial for feloniously arming certain loyal negroes at Beaufort, whose masters had run away from them, General Scott has been stricken from the rolls for a certain letter revealing the courtesies of the Ex-President to the Southern Commissioners, and the olive-branch Commissioners have met a warm welcome in Richmond. There have been one or two slight outbreaks of popular sentiment in some of the Northern cities, but the friendly aid of the shoeless brethren has repressed the revolution after an occasional massacre. Everything moves on smoothly, and the Republic is quiet. English tradesmen are carrying cotton under a Southern free trade tariff to English ports, and while there is starvation and idleness in Philadelphia and Lowell, Southern planters are realizing large profits from their crops. In the meantime, enterprising citizens of Cuba are transporting slaves from Havanna to Charleston, and the Southern people are growing rich while "negotiations are pending." Cromwell came into power as a compromising ruler, and the negotiations proceed. Mr. Davis demands that the sacred right of slavery shall be acknowledged, that the Confederate scrip shall be recognized as currency, that the debt of the sovereign States of the South, incurred in maintaining their sovereignty, shall be assumed by the Northern States as the invading powers, and that Washington City being a part of Southern territory, shall become a city of the Southern Confederacy. There could be no terms of compromise that did not embrace all these propositions, for Davis has so declared it, and would most certainly exact an acquiescence in his demand. He might then permit those of Pennsylvania and New York who think the natural interests of their States are with the Southern States, to join the fortunes of their Commonwealths with the new nation, reducing New England into a colony. The next step would be a monarchy, Davis as the King, the gentlemen of the South the aristocracy, and Cromwell, as a reward for his services, and a gratification of his ambition, might be the suzerain of the new dependency.

This is a fancy sketch, but the limning gives no pleasure. We would rather not contemplate such things, but our desire is to show the people how anarchy, usurpation and civil war may come from any successful overthrow of the present Administration. When it falls, liberty falls; for, by it alone, liberty is sustained. When we paralyze its arm, the sword drops—we are unavenged—the enemy comes upon us unrebuked, and treason becomes patriotism. The power to protect and defend is lodged in the President of the United States, and those associated with him in the military and civil departments of the Government. We can only be defended and protected by sustaining that power. Let the Administration be overthrown, say the enemy, but who will take the place of the Administration? Who will then protect a demoralized and disheartened North against a united South? Will it be some Cromwell in our midst, like the one we have drawn—a man combining all the audacity and power of the great captain, without his sincerity and justice, or Jefferson Davis himself, the leader of this causeless rebellion, and the most infamous traitor in history? Let it be Jefferson Davis, by all means, for if the party opposed to the Administration succeeds, he is the only person living who should enjoy the triumph.—*The Press.*

CONDITION OF RICHMOND.—A letter from Richmond, in a Charleston paper, says:

"Richmond is now worse than Naples, worse than Baltimore was when Winter Davis was the Wilkes of the Plug Ugly swell mob of that lawless city. No one thinks of going into the Cimmerian streets after nightfall without arms. A large and well organized gang of cutthroats has 'taken the town.' They lie in wait at almost every corner, well provided with slung shots, billies, brass knuckles, and all the other devilish implements of mischief which the city highwayman uses to disable his victims, and they attack everybody that walks alone, oftentimes gentlemen when attended by ladies. That they are not found out is matter of grave reproach to the city police. But this corps is so small that they can do little for the protection of a city spread over an immense surface of ground, and without a light from one end of it to the other."

The Border State Bugbear.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The goblin which so long affrighted our Government from the pursuit of a vigorous war policy is at last pretty well despatched. The danger which was so nervously apprehended by old women in the Cabinet and conservatives all over the land—the danger of a general bolt by the Border Slave States in case of the strong, ungloved hand of the Federal Executive was laid upon the institution of slavery, according to its deserts—has proved to be of the imagination, and has disappeared like the thing of air it was. The test of loyalty to the Border States has been applied, the most efficient possible, and that right vigorously, and how satisfactory to all true patriots has been the result!

Maryland, of all the Border States, was regarded as the nearest approach to the "sick man," and the one most in need of careful nursing. Pretty much the same judgment seems to have been entertained of her *status* upon both sides of the loyal question.

"Maryland, my Maryland" was especially commiserated by the Confederates, for her unhappy condition of forced obedience to the Union. In their eyes, she was a maiden wedded to a Blue Beard of a lord, sorely against her own heart, and was hourly sending out signals of distress to hasten the approach of her deliverer.—Nor can it be denied that our Government was not wholly dispossessed of the green-eyed monster in her case, and did not fail to lock the door of the castle, with great care, against the possibility of her exit, and safely carry the key in its pocket when required to be absent. And yet, when Lee, avowedly as her deliverer, scaled the castle wall and stood in her presence, armed to fight the battle of her liberation, she turned her back upon him, and clung to her lawful spouse, the Union.

Kentucky was supposed to be but little better disposed toward the Federal Government than Maryland.—Her patriotism was represented to be like the affection of a capricious woman, sound so long as her whims were gratified and no longer. Particularly sensative was she supposed to be on the subject of slavery. Slavery was her passion. Well, slavery, her pet institution, was rudely stricken by the President's Proclamation, and while her heart was yet smarting from the indignity, Bragg marches across her border with banners flying, and invites her to come and join her destinies to his standard. Here was no mean test of her fidelity, and she proves true to the Union.

Missouri is another Border State, whose reputation for loyalty has not been above suspicion. When the President's Proclamation appeared, not one of her men high in office—not a Congressman or Senator—dared indorse it. Even Mr. Blair, while from policy as a candidate, he would not denounce it, proclaimed it to be without "vitality," and Mr. Rollins, his political half brother, declared that the word "*forever* in the Proclamation was *breath*, and nothing more." Mr. Phelps, Mr. Hall, and many others of her leading men, were loud in their condemnation.

Soon, however, an election comes, when her people—the masses—have an opportunity to be heard, and what voice do they send forth? An Emancipation Legislature is elected. A majority of Congressmen are chosen heartily endorsing the Proclamation, and elected on that issue. Mr. Blair is replaced by a man who has had no scruples about the "vitality" of the Proclamation, and Mr. Phelps, "the father of the House," and a man of great former popularity in his district, is defeated by a gentleman scarcely known to politics, but who was known to be in favor of the Proclamation.

And little Delaware, another of the Border Slave States at the same time elects an Administration Governor, and shows a balanced vote on the Congress and Legislature tickets.

These events tell the true story of the hearts of the people of the Border Slave States toward the Government. Never were men worse belied by their politicians than they have been.—When we consider how long the wheels of the Government have been kept stationary in the prosecution of the war, at their bidding; when we consider how many brave men, who had entered the service of their country to fight the rebels, have sickened and died in the ignoble work of watching the rebel's property, because the representatives of the Border States said that, unless it was done, they could not answer for the loyalty of their constituents; when we consider how many millions of treasure have been worse than thrown away to relieve their idle fears and conciliate their intense Pro-Slaveryism, may we not rejoice, may not the whole country rejoice, that at last the reign of the "Border Slave States Delegation" is at an end? In its fall goes one of the main props of the rebellion.

The Greatness of America as a Unit —England's Policy.

[*From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 8.*]

The greatness of America is a recent revelation to Europe. *With the North and South confederated under the old Government, the United States possessed a military power and an abundance of resources which her citizens, even in the excess of their self-complacency, never dreamed.* But few minds in Europe had any idea of the power of the young giant in the Western World. One or two of their public men, as Cavour or Napoleon, might have apprehended, by the force of their genius, the military magnitude of America. But it was generally a dim speculation in Europe. *Our basis of military powers were frequently ridiculed by the English press and passed as transatlantic bluster.* But this war has shown that even those boasts fell far short of the reality. It has revealed to the world an enormous power that overshadowed whatever there is of military display in modern history, and has amazed the most arrogant nations of Europe.

Within eighteen months of this war, the North and South have raised armies larger than those of the first Napoleon; iron clad fleets have been launched capable of destroying the combined navies of England and France; two millions of men have been put in the field; and yet the internal system of the industry of the country and the ordinary pursuits of peace have been but little interrupted, unless from the exceptional cause of the blockade of the Southern seacoast.—*Had the North and South continued as one nation there could scarcely have been any limits to the achievements of their military power.*" England could have never checked it. We could have overrun the continent, taken Canada in the teeth of a combination of all the European powers, and crushed England alone as an eggshell under the hammer.

The bloody and unhappy revelation which this war has made of enormous military resources has naturally given to Europe, and especially to England, an extraordinary interest in its continuation. Nothing could be more contrary to the wishes and policy of England than that the war should end in reuniting the North and South and consolidating and renewing in rivalry to her a military power which is now wasted in internecine strife. That the Union never shall be restored is a foregone and settled conclusion with the British Government. It would now hesitate for a moment to recognize the south, unless firmly persuaded of our ability and resolution to carry on the war, and unless it had another object to gain beside that of a permanent division in the nationality and power of her old rival. That object is the exhaustion of both North and South.

England proposes to effect the continuation of this war, as far as possible, to the mutual ruin of the two nations engaged in it, by standing aside and trusting that, after vast expenditures of blood and waste of resources, the separation of the Union will be quite as surely accomplished by the self-devotion of the South as by the less profitable mode of foreign intervention.—To the advantages she hopes to gain from this separation she desired to add those which she expects from loss and ruin to both North and South in a long war. Her present policy of neutrality with reference to the war is founded in the confidence that the South is able to achieve her independence, and that the prolongation of hostilities does not risk her subjugation.

In this unchristian and inhuman calculation, England has rightly estimated the spirit and resolution of the South. We are prepared to win our independence with the great prices of blood and suffering that England has named. But we understand her in this matter. Behind her mask of conscience and pharasaical precision there lurks a hideous and devilish purpose.

Census of England.

The first volume of the census for England, which has just been issued, shows the number and distribution of the people in the several parishes and places. An abstract of the returns was published last year; a careful revision of them shows that on the 8th of April, 1861, the population of England and Wales with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, including the army at home and the navy and seamen in the ports, rivers and creeks, that is to say, all the persons in the kingdom—amounted in number to 20,209,671. The returns for Scotland having been also revised, the population of Great Britain on that day is found to have been 23,271,965; and the returns for Ireland, when the revision of these also is completed, will bring the population of the United Kingdom to above 29,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851, has been 2,138,615, notwithstanding that in the interval 2,250,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,316 were English. Since the census of 1851, the male population of England and Wales has increased 11-38 per cent. The female population 12-50 per cent. The excess of females over males, 365,159 in 1851, had grown to 513,708 in 1861; and these figures do not include the army, navy and seamen out of the kingdom. In Scotland the disproportion is still greater; in Great Britain, with the islands in the British seas, the excess of females over males in 1861 was 678,471, to which the Irish returns, according to the unrevised abstract, have about 150,000 to add. On the census night, 62,430 persons were on board vessels in the harbors, rivers and creeks of England and Wales, without reckoning persons in barges on canals; in the metropolitan district 8084 persons were on board vessels in the docks and on the Thames. In England and Wales 124,962 persons were in workhouses and workhouse schools, 18,456 in hospitals, 24,207 in lunatic asylums, 26,394 in prisons and reformatories, 23,598 in orphan asylums and other principal charitable institutions, without reckoning in any instance the official staff in charge of these institutions; 80,839 persons, military and families of military, were in barracks. The population of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, which had previously been increasing, has, in ten years under review, hardly maintained its number, except by an increase of the military force.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Horse Contractors again Waked Up.

Our notice last week of the *appointment* of Democratic Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention to put in nomination a candidate for Governor has set the hounds of the *Monitor* office to yelping again more fiercely than ever. They think *we* have no right to interfere in their attempt to control the Democratic party of the county to their own pecuniary interests—to their own selfish purposes.—We have not yet abandoned the Democratic party to the care and keeping of men who have never had the confidence of the party. And whether we support the nominees of the party or not, we shall at all times feel it our duty to keep the *voters* advised of the sneaking trickery of the corrupt men who aspire to be their leaders. The leaders of the Republican party may also expect that we will give their movements the same careful attention. We are no party organ—we have no one party to serve. The times demand an independent paper—a paper not under the control of party leaders—a paper that dare expose the abuses of party—a paper with open columns to the people through which they can demand their rights. The *Monitor* clique need not feel uneasy for fear we may want to take part in *their* "Democratic" Conventions. The Democratic party of the county will have to change its leaders before we could be expected to support its decrees. Too many of them stink too strong of secession sympathy, for us to associate with. No, no, Mr. *Monitor*, you need not be afraid we will ever ask for a seat in any Convention your masters may be able to control. We would as soon think of joining the Rebel army, as of following such leaders—and we know there are hundreds of Democrats in the county who have the same opinion of the *Monitor* "Democracy" we have, and it is for them to *act*—to *act boldly* and save their party from sinking under the weight of corruption and treason that is now pressing it down.

What should be the first step to be taken by the Democracy of the county? They have been advised of the fact that the Democratic County Committee has *appointed* two delegates to go to Harrisburg *next spring* to nominate a candidate for Governor! Delegates for such a purpose have never before been appointed by a Committee. The men who managed the action of the Committee knew they were not carrying out the usage of the party, but they wanted to be the Delegates for a *particular purpose*, and they were not willing to trust to the action of a County Convention—and they will not allow the Chairman of the County Committee to call a Convention in January to *elect* Delegates. Then what course should the Democracy, who are not willing to be ruled by dishonest political tricksters, pursue?—They should issue a call in every election district for the election of Delegates on the Saturday previous to January Court, the Delegates to meet in Convention on Tuesday of the first week of Court to *elect* Delegates to perform the important duty of representing the party of the county in the State Convention.

We do not wish to be understood as dictating to the Democracy what they *must do*—no, we only speak of what should be the course of men who claim to be white freemen—men who *dare refuse* to act the part of slaves to the will of a few dishonest political leaders. We are not particular as to what course the Democracy of the county may pursue in the matter, as we are not responsible for the violation of Democratic usage in the *appointment* of Petriken and Miller, neither do we intend to be responsible for a failure on the part of the Democracy to *elect* two delegates according to the usage of the party.—We may, and we may not, support the Democratic candidate for Governor.—We do not intend to pledge our support to the candidate of any party until we know the men—then, without regard to party, we shall support the man most loyal, most capable and most honest. We do not intend to be any party's man to defend whatever party leaders may dictate.

THANKSGIVING.—Next Thursday is the day appointed by the Governor for praise and thanksgiving.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store

"WHY single out men who never harmed you, and persecute THEM because WE," &c.—*Albert Owen.*

The plan adopted by the cut-throats who were instrumental in establishing the *Monitor* office, don't appear to work to their entire satisfaction.—They had been working secretly throughout the country against us for some years (some of them not as long as others, for they are not very old in the party), supposing we were ignorant of their mean, cowardly conduct. They finally determined, after we would not defend their conduct in the horse speculation, to establish the *Monitor*, through which they could circulate their falsehoods and attempt to cover up their rascality. No one of the interested party would venture to expose himself by taking the position of editor. Albert Owen, always ambitious for notoriety, offered his services and was accepted. Albert had *nothing* to loose, politically or otherwise, so he was not running a risk of losing *very* much. Albert just suited a majority of the party employing him, for, like them, he had worked faithfully for the advancement of the Know Nothing party, having come to this county with all the necessary documents, instructions and authority for opening Know Nothing lodges. Know Nothingism fell through, and we next find Albert acting as Agent for the New York *Day Book*, and from his daily conversation, no one doubted his willingness to serve the rebels faithfully. Albert *was* the man for the position of editor. He agreed to father all articles published in the *Monitor* as editorial, and this was an arrangement that just suited his masters, as they could escape responsibility for articles they might write. But Albert, like Bigler, is afflicted with the weakness of the knees, and in the absence of one of his masters, gave way under a heavy pressure which seriously damaged his character as a bold, daring man.—"WE" was no longer Albert Owen—he had let the big tom cat out of the bag, and "WE" was David Caldwell, ESQ. We will give the evidence that "WE" in the *Monitor* is not at all times Albert Owen. The *Monitor* published an editorial article attacking the reputation of the Jackson House and its proprietor, Col. Graffius Miller, simply because he would not support Caldwell for Sheriff. When Owen was called upon by Mr. Miller for an explanation, he replied that he was not the only editor of the paper, that he did not write the article, and promised to give up the name of the writer of the *editorial*. Two days after, Owen handed Mr. Miller the following:

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1862.

Graffius Miller, Esq:—The article in the last "*Monitor*," headed "Short Catechism," was written by David Caldwell, Esq., and published contrary to my advice.

Very Respectfully,
ALBERT OWEN,
Editor of the *Monitor*.

P. S.—It is expected you will not use this information through the newspapers. A. OWEN.

Here is the evidence that Albert Owen is not "WE" of the *Monitor*.—And as further evidence that he has not control of the editorial columns of that paper, he promised that justice should be done Mr. Miller in the next issue, but to this day no retraction has been made. *Caldwell & Co. would not allow it to be done*, and now Mr. Miller is justified in permitting us to publish Owen's note, which of itself convicts him of being nothing more than a mere machine, and a poor one at that, in the hands of as cowardly a set of scamps as ever disgraced any party or community.

"The idea of calling a new Convention for the sole purpose of choosing delegates to a State Convention, when there is a regular committee appointed to attend to the business of the party—is simply and utterly ridiculous."—*Monitor.*

It is simply and utterly ridiculous, is it, for the party to ask for the calling of a Convention to *elect* delegates? County Committees are not appointed to attend to all the business of a party. Their most important business is *to call Conventions*, and that duty has never been neglected by any committee during the last twenty years when delegates were to be chosen to represent the party in a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Why object, Mr. *Monitor*, to a Convention at January Court? Are you afraid that Convention might instruct for some man not the choice of your faction—for some man who would not stoop to *buy* his nomination? Be honest with your party. Direct the Chairman of your County Committee to call a Convention. You need not be afraid the Convention will not be full. There are a hundred Democrats in the county who would be willing to accept the honor of being elected delegates to the next State Convention,—men quite as honest and as competent as those appointed by the Committee. Give your party a chance to be heard, and you will very soon ascertain that although you may think it "simply and utterly ridiculous" to call a Convention, your party will not think so.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The Methodists of this place commenced their protracted meeting on Saturday evening last. It still continues.

GEN. CASS has written a letter to the President, conveying his fullest approval of the removal of Gen. McClellan.

THE *Monitor* faction should know by this time that they *can not* LIE us down. Some of the old slang-whangers have been engaged in the same business for several years, but they have met with but trifling success. All their talk about us having been "*bought* and *sold* as often as we have fingers and toes," amounts to nothing, as they cannot sustain the charge in a single instance. We do not deny, however, that efforts have been made to buy us. Some years ago, at the time of the last "big break" in the canal above town, "Little Mifflin" played a conspicuous part in plundering the State. We denounced the thieves. Gen. A. P. Wilson, Attorney for, or partner in the plundering firm, did attempt to buy us to "whitewash" the rascality of the firm. He failed in his attempt, and ever since then he has been fighting the *Globe*. At another time, Wm. Colon offered us $20 to support Porter for Supreme Judge, but we continued to oppose Porter to *the day of election*. *President* Buchanan, through Jeremiah S. Black, offered to continue us in the Post Office if we would cease advocating the sale of the Public Works of the State. We *continued to advocate* the sale, and lost the Post Office, worth to us $800 a year. A year ago one of the horse contractors, who is now one of the editors and principal stockholders of the *Monitor*, offered to buy us to *puff* his blind, spavined, aged and wind-broken horses. Our record will show that the *honest* contractor did not succeed in buying us. All the efforts ever made to buy or sell us, have been made by men now connected with the *Monitor* faction, and because they have discovered that *we* can neither be bought nor sold to answer their purposes, they have determined to crush us out, *if possible*. Time will tell what influence such men as now control the "Democratic organ" have in this county.

The Committee acted according to the usage of the party in former years.—*Monitor.*

Give us the evidence, Mr. *Monitor*.—When was there a delegate appointed by a County Committee to attend a State Convention called for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Governor? As you, Albert Owen, have but lately came into the party, you had better consult some older member who will be able to remember back beyond the time when you were a prominent leader in Know Nothingism. *Your assertion* may pull the wool over the eyes of a few of your readers who have no will of their own, but it cannot deceive men who have given some attention to their political rights. Give us the evidence that the Committee acted according to the usage of the party.

"Why abuse and traduce citizens who have no connection with any paper, or means of defence.—*Monitor.*

This is a pretty question for the editors of the humbug *Monitor* to put to us. We have not abused any friend of that sheet who is not part owner of the establishment, and who can be heard at any time through the editorial columns of that paper. Its editors are numerous, including men of every political character, Know Nothing, Abolitionist, Secessionist, and blind-of-an-eye Democrats. Such men should not attempt to control Democrats—to advise them as to what course they should pursue to save the Democratic party. Will honest Democrats take the trouble to inquire into the political character of the men who own and control the *Monitor* establishment?—*They are a set of speculators who* would sell the party at any time for a fat Government contract.

THE *Monitor* says we are "*always dying, yet never dead.*" That's so.—Some years ago, the same faction predicted that we were certainly dying, and they were so sure we would go dead, that they went to the expense of establishing *The Union* to take our place. We lived, and *The Union* went dead. They have again started an organ to kill us off, and already they discover that there is a *possibility* of us outliving the *Monitor*. *They* have us "always dying," yet they never find us dead. As the health of the *Globe* is now better than it ever has been, we won't die to please the dirty faction.

TROUGH, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, got his mad up last week and pitched into our sour-crout tub with a will. Because we are fond of sour-crout he thinks we should not undertake to challenge his political honesty. Trough has always professed to be a strong *party* man, right or wrong, but a certain influence staggered him during the late campaign, and he found himself and his strong party friends all opposing the Democratic candidate for the State Senate. It is not likely that Trough will have the impudence hereafter to lecture Democrats for not sticking to their ticket. If they should follow the example he has set them, and should even vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, poor Trough dare not open his mouth, for he favored the election of a candidate who would have voted for Simon. Poor Trough has got himself into "a peck of trouble"—we pity him.

ALL the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been destroyed, for fear of the Union army.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

General Burnside.

Major-General Ambrose Everett Burnside, at present commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Liberty, a small town in Union co., Ind., May 23, 1824. He entered the Military Academy in 1842, and graduated No. 18 in a class of thirty-eight, 1847, taking brevet rank and pay of a 2d Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery. September, 1847, Lieutenant Burnside was promoted to a *full* second lieutenancy in Company C, 3d Artillery, since rendered famous as "Bragg's Battery," Bragg himself being then Captain of it. With this battery, Lieut. Burnside marched in Gen. Patterson's Division to the city of Mexico, and remained there until the close of the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the rebellion, at the request of Gov. Sprague, he assumed the Colonelcy of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers.—This regiment did good service in the first battle of Bull Run, its colonel acting as a brigadier general of the second brigade, the second division. After this, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, his commission being dated 6th of August, 1861. Of the celebrated "Burnside Expedition" to North Carolina, nothing need be said. At the battle of Antietam, in September last, Gen. Burnside's *corps d'armee* performed a highly important part, and gained new laurels. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the service, and will no doubt give satisfaction in the new and important position to which he has been called.

THE Secretary of War has ordered the release of all political prisoners, except such as have been in arms against the Government, or have offered resistance to the draft for militia. This order will be received with satisfaction. Many of the persons confined in the forts and other military prisons, are harmless. Some of the arrests have been made use of by politicians, who wished to damage the Government, and who declared that they were arbitrary and despotic. The facts have been magnified and distorted, and in that shape have been made the texts for some of the most violent diatribes of the English press against our Government. Moreover, the condition of the country is such that traitors among us have but little power to do mischief. They can still be watched, while at large, and the Government is saved the expense of supporting them, while it deprives them of those silly claims to a crown of martyrdom, which some of them and their friends talk about. The general jail delivery of these people will do no harm; but loyal people must not forget that they have been suspected traitors, and must treat them accordingly.—*Bulletin.*

BEAR SHOT.—On Monday, the 17th, Mr. Norris, in company with another gentleman, who reside on Terrace Mountain, gave chase to a bear that paid them a visit and feasted himself in the orchard. After pursuing it for about two miles, the bear took to a tree from which he was brought down by a ball through the left breast. He soon after expired from the repeated attacks of the dogs and loss of blood. Though not being the largest bear that has ever been killed in this vicinity, yet it was of a good size—its weight being 252¾ pounds clean meat.

An Interesting Letter.

The following letter from Orbisonia, this county, speaks the sentiments of an able and earnest party man, and it would be treating him with great disrespect if we were to decline laying his opinion of us before the public. We feel bad, we do, that Mr. Smith has withdrawn his name from our list—but we shall try to do him a kindness by recommending him to the *Monitor* faction as a very proper person to assist in the editorial columns of that paper:

November 14th 1862

Mr Lewis sir I want you to stop sending your paper to me as I have stud your slander of the democat party long anuf if you go to the Republican go in and let honest men alone for the democrat can do with out you and oll such snakes in the gass indvering to mak the peopel believ that you are now party man and at the same tim you are dipt deep in the die for you smell strong of the wool

yours JAMES SMITH

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

A Toast for the Times.—Albert Owen, Caldwell & Co's. dog pup. Dog-like, *the more he gets flogged the better* he likes his masters.

MR. LEWIS:—

There are multitudes *of pens to write in verse and prose of* the brave upon the battle-field. Few take time to think that each brave acting spirit there, has left a brave suffering spirit at home. I have nowhere met with anything more appropriate to the present hour, than a few verses in "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," the recently published poem of T. Buchanan Read. Please publish them: they will find a response in the hearts of many of the loyal women of our *patriotic county*. B.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed *the field of glory!*

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—We understand that the Masonic Grand Lodge of the district of Columbia have under consideration a plan for the relief of their sick and wounded brethren in the army, and who are now, or may be hereafter in camp or hospital within that District or vicinity. The design is to enable every lodge in the United States, and every opulent brother so disposed to contribute to this fund, with a distinct understanding that the contributions will be faithfully and promptly applied to all who come within scope of the intended charity. For this purpose the Grand Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and after deliberation adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening of this week.

A UNION MEETING.—The different religious denominations in this place, purpose holding a union meeting on next Thursday, the day of thanksgiving, in the Presbyterian Church. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. Brads, of the Methodist Church. All are respectfully invited.

THE white paper upon which we print the *Globe* has advanced six cts. per pound—ruinous prices at our present terms. Papers in every direction are advancing their terms of subscription and rates of advertising. We will try to keep our terms of subscription and rates of advertising the same as heretofore, but we hope our patrons will be as prompt as possible in paying up arrearages.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of the following States have recommended Thursday, Nov. 27, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, California, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Western Virginia.

RICHMOND is the best flour market in the South. Her mills are as famous as those of Rochester, N. Y., and yet, a week or two ago, flour was selling in Richmond at $27 a barrel; white wheat at $1 a bushel; red at $3.95; unbolted corn-meal at $2 a bushel, and bran at 60 cents. With such prices ruling in *the best market of the Confederates*, and that immediately after harvest, the prospect for the winter and spring months is not the most cheerful they could contemplate.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK,
and
PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE
For 1863.

The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the *Globe* can secure either of these monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for $2,00—or Peterson's Magazine for $1,25.

☞ English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE cars on the Penna. Rail Road have, for a week past, been running through on both tracks.

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"*Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men.*"—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Sumner before Fredericksburg.

He Demands the Surrender of the City.

The Rebels Refuse to Surrender—The Women and Children to be Removed, and the City to be Shelled to-Day—Jackson to Winter at Winchester.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 21st, 11 o'clock, P. M.

General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter demanding its surrender:

Gen. Sumner to the authorities of Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg:

GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops.

This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of General Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, on or before five o'clock this afternoon.

Failing in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse, for the removal from the city of the women and children, the sick and wounded, the aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town.

Upon obtaining possession of the city, every means will be taken to preserve order, and secure the operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

Your obedient servant,
E. N. SUMNER,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.,
Com. the Right Grand Division.

The Rebels Refuse the Demand.

On his arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready.

In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to General Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city.

To the demand made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor of Fredericksburg sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints should be remedied as far as the firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned. Also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by Government forces. The Mayor complained of the short space of time allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick soldiers.

The proposition to afford more time for this purpose is now under consideration.

Permission has been given to the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveyance of women and children.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22—Noon.—Last night was a busy one in Fredericksburg, the inhabitants being engaged in removing their persons and property. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town—the result of last night's labor. Our artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments, which were within range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further back from the river.

There are very strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless we are forced to do so by the enemy. The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.—Nothing of interest has transpired this afternoon.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train, which was leaving Fredericksburg with a number of women and children, was fired into to-day, but fortunately no one was hurt. The citizens are fast leaving the city.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—To-day's Republican says:

We conversed, at a late hour last evening, with a military gentleman, who left that interesting locality yesterday at 10 o'clock, a. m. He says that the time for the bombarding the city had been extended eleven hours, but that Longstreet swore he would not surrender the place.

We may look for exciting news from that quarter, though up to this hour, half past one o'clock, a. m., nothing has been received by us beyond this statement.

Anything further from Fredericksburg, may be looked for in our telegraphic columns.

LATEST.—Nothing further from Fredericksburg, as we go to press.

Jackson Rents a House at Winchester.

The news received from Stonewall Jackson shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family.—His troops are in front of the city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg.

Bombardment of St. Mary's, Florida.

Half the Town Reduced to Ashes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A letter from Fernandina, Fla., of the 10th, gives an account of the bombardment of St. Mary's by the gunboat Mohawk.

The steamer Neptune with a detachment of the Ninth Maine, Colonel Rich, proceeded to St. Mary's on the 9th, accompanied by the Mohawk.—The troops landed and were fired on by the rebels, one being dangerously wounded. The rebels then mustered strongly, and the Neptune with the troops left the wharf, whereupon the Mohawk fired with shell for twenty minutes. The firing then ceased, owing to a female approaching the ship, bearing a flag of truce.

Lieut. Durand went ashore and communicated with her. On his returning, Capt. Hughes hauled off with the intention of returning to Fernandina.

The rebels then fired a volley of musketry at the ship, one of the shots grazing the cape of the captain.

He instantly returned abreast of the town, and kept up an incessant fire for an hour and a half. Half of the town was reduced to ashes, and almost every house more or less injured.

Previous to firing the second time, Captain Hughes invited all the women and children on board the ships, but they refused. No guns were aimed at the houses in which they were.

FROM CAIRO.

News From the Rebel Army.

The Evacuation of Holly Springs—The Rebel Army Half Naked.

CAIRO, Nov. 21.—A member of Gen. Grant's staff, direct from Lagrange, says that Gen. Bragg is not in that vicinity and that the report in the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th, is untrue.

A letter from Abbeville to the Mobile *News* says Holly Springs has been evacuated by the consent of all the rebel generals, by not considering it a tenable point.

At Abbeville they are preparing winter quarters, and consider it highly improbable that the federals will attack them there.

This correspondent affirms that one-third of the rebel army are without blankets. He also says that the army is half naked.

The Grenada *Appeal* has a dispatch from Richmond on the 15th inst., says that the federals have a numerous fleet in James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon Barr.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Town of Lamar Burned—Difficulties with Rebel Guerillas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 22.—A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 17th, says:

The burning of Lamar, Missouri, has been confirmed. The wagon train, which was so anxiously looked for, has safely arrived at the fort. Great caution and perseverance had to be exercised by the commanding officer to carry it through. The train, which consisted of a hundred wagons, mostly loaded with clothing, started on Sunday from Gen. Blunt's command. It had proceeded but a few miles when Major Hemmings received news which justified him in ordering it back to the fort to await a larger escort. Livingston and his band of guerillas have twice been in Kansas, on Drywood creek, within the last two weeks, murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

Four men arrived here yesterday from below, who report that a train of 200 wagons is on the way up, but it is probable that the party will have to fight their way, the rebels being in greatly superior numbers. It is reported that they are rapidly concentrating at Carthage, and the brush is swarming with bush-whackers from Spring river to Shanghai.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army Delayed in its Advance.—The Railroad and Bridges being Repaired.—Skirmish Near Warrenton.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 20.—It is probable that General Burnside's army will be delayed, at least a few days, in the forward movement on Richmond.—The railroads and telegraph on the line from this point to Fredericksburg, which were destroyed by the rebels' force before they evacuated this region, will have to be rebuilt, and this will consume, *unfortunately*, some valuable time. The bridge from Falmouth to Fredericksburg, across the Rappahannock, and also several other bridges of minor importance, will have to be rebuilt. However, the Government *has plenty of hands at work repairing these damages*, and I hope to be able, in a day or two, to chronicle that all is remedied and that the army in full force has commenced its march for Richmond.

[Despatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to-day, states that the rebel cavalry recently approached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but General Pleasanton with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place.

Accounts from Falmouth, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our own, but no firing took place.

Only one small camp of the enemy was visible from Falmouth last night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The *Democrat* has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, 150 miles above New Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg, has just completed the plans of the fortifications at Ft. Hudson. Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time, Fort Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and prove a serious bar to the ascent of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles, and are also running boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the Salt Works on the Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that those works produce 10,000 bushels daily, all of which is sent east via Vicksburg. One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson, is to prevent the Federal forces reaching these salt works.

General Schofield and staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—Col. J. Dies, Jr., in a despatch dated Nov. 10, to Adjutant General Finnell, writes that he has routed the rebels out of Eastern Kentucky, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses, and mules, near Piketon.

The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap.

The Army Hospitals About Washington.

The editor of the Warren (Pa.) *Mail* sends the following interesting editorial letter home from Washington City:

Reader did you ever visit an army hospital? No! Come with me then. There are about forty in Washington, fourteen in Alexandria, and seven in Georgetown, all capable of accommodating 20,000 or 30,000 patients.—Those erected for that purpose are mainly long, low wooden buildings like a bowling alley. Sometimes several stand near each other, numbered as wards. On each side is a row of single cots or matresses, or little iron bedsteads, two feet or so apart.—From the door in the front end to the kitchen in the other, is an aisle three or four feet wide, with the heads of the cots to the wall. If in good order, the sheets and pillows are clean, the ventillation good, the name, rank, company and regiment of the occupant on a card near by, while all the names are registered in the office.—Everything looks comfortable, as though it would be a luxury to be sick, just enough to enjoy it.

Most of the hospitals here are in the churches, halls, colleges, hotels and other large buildings taken as they were needed. Here's one in an Episcopal church. It's where the minister refused so long to pray for the President or the Union cause. Two or three grim sentinels pace back and forth, up and down, by day and by night. You enter the door. Instead of pews in a row holding Sabbath worshippers, you see rows of cots holding patients, sick and wounded, in all conditions. Here one holds up the stump of an arm to be dressed; there, half a leg sticks out from under the coverlet; here, a pale-faced consumptive's cough comes up like the echo of the tomb to which he hastens; there, a poor fellow's face is half shot away, and another is consumed by fever thirst; here, a bright eyed, little-limbed young man unbosoms a bayonet stab or rifle shot received in that last desperate charge which well nigh quenched his fiery life and the hopes of the day together. Some are dozing, some reading, some laughing and joking as tho' no house of God or holy thing were in all their thoughts; some are looking out wistfully and thinking, perchance of home and the dear ones they have seen only in dreams for so many long and weary months since the slaveholders' rebellion summoned them to arms. The attendants and visitors are moving about quietly, and the convalescents are limping wearily out and in. There's many a thin faced sufferer there, and many a lonely, hungry heart; but not a fearful or regretful one. In all that congregation of Union worshippers, you will look in vain for one who laments his sacrifice for the Union cause. Each one will rather regret that he has not a regiment of lives to offer on the altar of his country. These patients are very generally young. Yet their fortitude is truly remarkable. Often do they display a heroism in patient suffering quite as exalted as that of him who wins the world's applause for his hot-blooded valor on the victorious field.

Connected with the hospitals, are the twenty-five Relief Associations of this city, sixteen of which belong to as many different States, the Department Clerks and some Congressmen making up their membership both active and honorary. That of Pennsylvania is one of the largest and best.—It does an extensive business. It employs one Storekeeper and one Clerk steadily, and sends its committees in all directions in quest of Pennsylvania's sick and wounded. Its storeroom is in the basement of the Patent Office building, under the General Land Office. The boxes of hospital stores from such societies as that in Warren, sometimes block up the walk, making one think of John B. Brown's, or Hunter's, or Crandall's, or Arnett's in the time of new goods. Inside, you will see piles of bandage, lint, drawers, shirts, pillows, socks, dried and canned fruits, bottles of wine, jellies, cordials, &c. Convalescent soldiers are coming and going with needful articles and committees are distributing them far and near. Stand here an hour, or in the hospitals yonder, and see the light break over many a poor boy's wan face as those little tokens assure him that they are thinking of him at home, and you will not grudge the few articles or dimes you have contributed for the good-hearted ladies of Warren, or other places, to send away. Truly theirs is a noble work. Of all the grand lessons taught by this war, this one of woman's patriotic fidelity is predominant. Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Societies have become famous in history. If she can't lead others to the field and win the world's applause with a strong arm and dashing courage, she can and does minister with equal sacrifice and heroism at the warrior's couch when his hot blood is ebbing and no other power can save. If she can't meet the foe in the thundershock of battle, she can and does inspire her kindred with that exalted courage and patriotism that makes the Union soldier's name immortal. God bless her tireless, tearful, prayerful devotion to the dear old flag.

While we are looking and hoping for a victory in Virginia, the news of a defeat comes from New York, the saddest and most decisive of the year. No disaster to our arms has been received here so gloomily by truly loyal men. It indicates a division or dying out of the Northern war spirit which makes final success doubtful or delayed. Blink it as they will, at least ten thousand men voted for Seymour solely because they were told and believed that Democratic success at the polls, would patch up a peace and relieve them from taxation, no matter how. God help the nation when such bold and defiant helpers of Jeff. Davis rule, as Seymour and the Woods. Well may the people mourn lest their programme of making Mr. Lincoln the last President be carried out.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

Stringent Measures Against Delinquent Officers.

Gen. Halleck has resolved to adopt the most stringent measures for compelling officers to pay that attention to their duties which natural pride and sense of duty would seem, in too many cases, unable to enforce. Delinquent commissioned officers are to be taught, by prompt and inexorable punishment, that their superior rank, and the higher intelligence it should argue, will only be regarded as aggravations of every fault they commit, it being resolved that the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of our armies shall have no reason to complain of being held accountable for offenses which are committed with impunity by those who should set them examples of strict subordination and discipline.

Provost marshals, deputies, military policemen, and officers specially detailed for the purpose, are now being sent to all the principal cities, and over all the lines of railroads throughout the country, to collect the names of officers absent from the armies in the field and in garrison; and all officers so found absent, without the proper and specific authority prescribed in the general orders of the War Department, will be either immediately and ignominiously dismissed the service, or will be placed on trial for desertion while in presence of the enemy. It is understood that a long list of names for dismissal has been already prepared, and that numerous dismissals for cause will be made in a few days. Indeed, the rumor prevails, and there is reason to believe that more than a thousand commissioned officers are now absent without leave, and so reported, all of whom will be dismissed under circumstances attaching disgrace to their names, and leaving them no possibility for a return to the service, or any other employment under the National Government.

One of the favorite subterfuges practiced by officers anxious to skulk from their duties has been to quit their commands on a surgeon's certificate, or on a pretended leave of absence, signed by some subordinate officer, colonel or brigadier, who had no power to give it, and then, if discovered, urge the plea of ignorance of the orders and regulations on this subject. But all leaves of absence, to be of avail, must emanate from the very highest source prescribed in general orders, and all officers absent on medical certificates must be sure that their certificate is issued by competent authority, and that they do not remain absent one day after being sufficiently physically re-established to join their commands, even though not reestablished enough for a full return to active duty.

While these steps are being taken with regard to the officers, measures of an equally stringent and effective character are in progress to arrest the immense number of deserters now scattered through the country, and to hold them to the severest penalties prescribed by military law for their offences. It is the determination of the authorities to make examples which will cause every soldier to consider seriously before exposing himself to the chance of an infamous death, as the penalty for deserting his standard. Many of the men now absent are deserters from the army in the field, and not a few of them, lured by the bounty, have enlisted in the new organizations. But their re enlistment, as they will be taught, is no excuse for their desertion, and all officers of the recently raised regiments, knowing such deserters to be in their ranks, and not sending them back under guard to their old commands, will be held strictly responsible. Others of those now absent are men who were discharged from hospitals to return to their regiments, but who have skulked to their homes. All of the above classes are deserters, and will be punished as such. But there is yet another class, and one to which no mercy will be shown, viz: those who joined new regiments recently recruited, received the enormous bounties given, and then deserted before the regiments had been placed in the field. The country has suffered most deeply from the latter class, various States having paid bounties for their full quotas, while their effective force reported at headquarters of the army is still short by many thousands of the required numbers.

It is said on high authority that the President, on being shown recently by the Secretary of War and general in chief the immense lists of deserters and roll-calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that by executions, dismissals, ball and chain labor for the whole term of their enlistments, and other of the several penalties, he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absenteeism and desertion. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who cannot prove incontestably that they have the authority required by army orders and regulations for their absence from their commands.—*Special Despatch to The Press.*

From General Burnside's Army.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The departure of the army from Warrenton was effected with masterly ability, so as not only to enable the whole army to move several miles on its new line of operations without any interruption, but also to completely mystify the rebel sympathizers and spies in Warrenton as to its actual destination. The removal of the sick and wounded from the hospitals was began several days ago, and actually progressed in such a manner as not to attract particular notice. Even up to the morning of the day when Warrenton was finally evacuated, some portion of our troops were busy in erecting palisades, and apparently making preparations for going into winter quarters at that place.

Much curiosity was manifested by the rebel sympathizers at Warrenton to know the meaning of the unwonted activity that prevailed, and also the destination of the army. Of the latter, neither the soldiers nor the officers, except a few of the highest rank, knew anything whatever. It is believed, therefore, that General Burnside has already placed his army two days' march nearer to Richmond than the rebel army under General Lee, and that the rebel force under Stonewall Jackson is left in the Shenandoah Valley so far behind as not to be able to come up with the main body till a decisive battle has been fought.

Jackson's force has unquestionably been much exaggerated; but it comprises some of the best of the rebel troops, and its absence must greatly weaken the rebels in case of a general engagement.

General Sigel, with the reserves, is not so far behind General Burnside as Jackson is behind Lee. If the arrangements for transporting supplies for the Army of the Potomac are promptly carried out, it will undoubtedly reach Hanover Junction before any considerable amount of the rebel army can be massed there, which will allow General Burnside to select his own ground upon which to fight the battle that must occur.

It will thus be seen that, in the adoption of this new line of operations the difficulty of supplying the army over a long line of transportation, continually liable to interruption by rebel raids, has been avoided.

The rebel army has been outmanœuvred, and will be forced to accept a battle elsewhere than in the strongly intrenched position that had been selected by General Lee, behind the dangerous and difficult defiles and crossings of Hazel river and the Rapidan.

The movement is intended to be a rapid one and the result decisive.

From General Geary's Command.

A private letter from Bolivar Hights, Nov. 17th, says:

On last Sunday week, we were wakened up at one o'clock in the morning, and ordered to get two days' rations, blankets and overcoats and to fall in quietly. All this was accomplished by 2 o'clock, when we moved off, surprising the inhabitants of Halltown before sunrise, and getting to Charlestown just at the peep of day. All along the route, Geary carried out his old plan of stopping information to the enemy by arresting all male inhabitants within two miles of our route, and making them keep our company. The people of Charlestown were highly indignant at our capers; the females (for they are not worthy of the name of lady or woman) used the most indecent language. Well, after we had searched the houses and made all males "get up and get," we started to find the rebs, and after going about five miles the other side of Charlestown, we beheld a large force of cavalry dashing away from us. We then deployed out, and taking two pieces of cannon, started after them; but they never stopped to show fight. We then started to return to Charlestown; bringing with us turkeys, chickens, pigs, sheep and about two dozen of cattle. The pigs, sheep and cattle were in the rebs camp; the turkeys, &c., about the numerous farm houses—it put me in mind of the old times we used to have in Fauquier and Loudon counties. After the whole force got together in Charlestown, we started on our return to Bolivar, where we arrived at about eight o'clock after a march of about twenty-four miles.—Our brigade for the last three days has gone out as far as Halltown and laid in line of battle, while our woodchoppers are dropping the woods behind us. These woods are a great protection to the rebs to cover them in an advance on us. I see by the papers that Jackson is coming here. If so, its more than we know, for he had better stay away. Yours, G. A. K.

Surprise of a Rebel Detachment near Yorktown.

A letter from Yorktown, Va., gives the following account of an affair which has been briefly noticed within a day or two:

News came in to headquarters early on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, that there was a rebel force near Gloucester Court House, across the river. A detail was immediately ordered out to capture them. Several companies of cavalry and — 12-pound howitzers composed part of the detachment. The guns were under the command of a Regimental Quartermaster. The Expedition landed safely across the river, about five o'clock in the evening, taking up their line of march after dark for the rebel encampment. Accompanying the detachment was a small force of infantry from the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After advancing some distance our party was challenged, and answered, Pennsylvania Cavalry.—The challengers replied, in turn, that they belonged to some Union pickets, and ordered our party to advance and give the countersign. Thinking it was all right we attempted to do so when, the challenging party who proved to be rebels, fired into us, killing one man outright and wounding three others, one of whom has since died in the hospital at this place. The man that was killed stood directly in front of our lieutenant, and fell against his horse. Those that were hurt all belonged to the One-hundred-and-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our party captured a rebel captain and four privates, the rebel mail, four or five horses, and a large lot of camp and garrison equipage, and returned. We had a bad night of it, stormy and so dark one could not see his horse's head.

The rebel party numbered some six or seven hundred. Our party intended to surprise them, but the number of spies around us rendered this abortive, the rebels, no doubt, being notified of our intentions. Every effort was made to keep our preparations secret; hardly any one, except those at headquarters, knew anything about it, and when the cavalry were drawn up in line on the parade, no one knew what it meant. So it appears that it makes no difference what precautions we take, or how quietly we manage anything like a secret, the rebels are always sure to get wind of it.

The Dismissal of Officers in the Army.

The War Department has commenced the publication of dismissed officers, for, among other causes, being absent without leave, intoxication, disrespectful language towards the President and their commanding officer, cowardice, &c. The first printed list comprises eighty-one captains and lieutenants.

It is said that the President has expressed his determination, to a friend, to have every officer and man whose name is on the rolls of the regular and volunteer service, and who is not actually disabled or on parole, report for duty, and remain at his post.

From the 149th Regiment, P. V.

FINLEY HOSPITAL,
November 13, 1862.

EDITOR GLOBE:—A variety of circumstances beyond my control has prevented me from continuing to represent our company in the Globe. I am now, and have been for some time, sick in the hospital; but feeling tolerably strong this morning, I have determined to let you know something of the progress of the 149th Regt., and especially of Company I.

Ever since our regiment came down here they have been scattered all around Washington, doing guard duty. At first, the companies relieved each other every few days, but a few weeks ago, each company was assigned a permanent position, and our place is Finley Hospital, for which we act as guards; that is, those of us who are able, for there is quite a number of us on the sick list. There are not, however, any critical cases.

Some funny little episodes occur sometimes. One of our men one day passed a large field of turnips. The owner was standing inside. "Will you please to give me a turnip?" said the soldier. "No," was the reply, "I will not. If I give one I must give hundreds." The soldier passed on. A few mornings after, I saw in the quarters a haversack well packed with turnips, which had evidently been "confiscated."

One of our boys took it into his head to snare some rabbits. In order to be certain of a full supply, he laid about a dozen snares, and the mess fully counted on at least four rabbits. The setter of the traps hurried away at the first gleam of day, and came back to the anxious mess triumphantly flourishing a *'possum*.

Mr. Editor, the real voice of Pennsylvania was not heard in her election this fall. It grieves the soldier to the heart to lose his vote and to see the moral influence that this election will have when we all know that if the soldiers had been at home to vote, the Union ticket would have received a sweeping majority. The majority for it would be large in our company and in our regiment.

There is talk that our regiment may soon be brigaded and sent to the field. If so, I cannot go with it—if not, I shall let you know how we do.

J. S. B.

BOLD ESCAPE OF AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER FROM CHARLESTON.—The following is an extract of a letter recently received by the Rev. Mr. Schrider, of Washington county, Illinois, from his son, recently a prisoner at Charleston:

"The fortunes of war decreed that I should be taken prisoner, last June, while on an expedition reconnoitring the enemy's position. While in their clutches I always had an idea of escaping. I spoke to the negro, who brought me my coarse food, and made an arrangement to escape. The negro was to furnish me with a secesh uniform, and in the evening I dressed myself in my new regimentals, and was ready for a start. The faithful negro gave me the countersign, and had a boat ready. He opened the door and I ventured on my hazardous undertaking—to pass Forts Samter and Moultrie. I was hailed at both places, but did not venture to answer. They fired at us with muskets without hitting us, although the boat was riddled, and was with difficulty kept afloat; but we succeeded, by exerting ourselves to the utmost, in getting to sea. Oh, how my heart beat when I saw a steamer in pursuit of us, firing grape and canister. But we neared the blockading squadron, who, hearing the firing and seeing the cause, let slip their anchors, and rescued us."

1862 in America.

In future times, the historians of our land will regard the year 1862 as a carnival of death. The gigantic struggle in which the country is engaged with desperate traitors for national existence, unity, and freedom, has filled our land with graves and our households with mourning. The bones of our nation's martyred heroes whiten the banks of the Potomac, the Shenandoah, the Arkansas, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi; they bleach on the mountains of Virginia, or sink in her morasses; they stretch as a cordon of patriotism, mementos of a daring and chivalrous manhood, along 1,500 miles of border and 2,000 miles of coast—from Manassas to Pea Ridge, from Norfolk to Galveston.

These mute relics of the noble dead who have fallen victims to a murderous treason and mad rebellion, though in brutal hands they have been mutilated and moulded into elements of rebel pride and mockery, will, nevertheless, in all time to come stand as monuments of true loyalty, as germs of stirring thought to stimulate the aspirings of all earnest men to truth and liberty, as the precursors to a march of free and educated millions over regions of our country, until now given up to the control and occupation of classes, vibrating between a proud and beggarly idleness, smooth and pretentious refinement, and savage cruelty and barbarism. These myriad martyrs have died nobly.

"For truth's sake and their country; and their bones,
Now they have run their course and sleep in ashes,
Shall have a tomb of patriots' tears wept o'er them."

At the present time, almost of necessity, men are rated not so much by their moral graces and worth, their intellectual attainments and endeavors, as by their iron nerves, their physical endurance, their fearless daring, their shrewd strategy, martial skill and achievements. The nation has been struck in the face with a brutal and strong hand, and she summons to her aid strong passions and trained muscles to repel force by force. All this is right and proper, and we thank God that such an ocean of physical power has risen from the great depths to guard this nation's life, and overwhelm this nation's foes. We desire to move in the front rank when pilgrimage is to be made to the shrine of any hero and martyr of our nation's conflict.—*Rev. Dr. Brainerd, in Presbyterian Quarterly.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On Thursday eve. 20th instant, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Captain A. BOYD HUTCHISON, 49th Regiment, P. V., to Miss ADA S. KELLER, of Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.50@9.00
Common and Superfine	$6,12@6.37½
Rye Flour	$6 00
Corn Meal	$5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.55@1.65
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.46
Rye	95c
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	41
Cloverseed, 7 61 lbs	$6,25@6.40
Timothy	$2,00@2.25
Wool	70@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7.00
Extra do ₰ cwt	5.25
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	30
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.20
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of James Saxton, Committee of David Brotherline, a lunatic, arising from the sale of the real estate of said lunatic, will meet the parties interested at the office of Miles & Dorris, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 25, 1862.–3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. C. Hight and Asahel C. Hight, Administrators of James Hight, dec'd, among the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Register's office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 12th of December, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Auditor.

Nov. 25, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.40 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15: to PHILADELPHIA, $2 25 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers in the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5 15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.50 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for ALLENTOWN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8 15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 25, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. EXPRESS PHILADA.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS BALTIMORE	STATIONS	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD FAST LINE	EASTWARD MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	5 31	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 38
5 25	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 30
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
5 50	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 05	5 51	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 40	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 58	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 50	8 20	7 35	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Cellos Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 02	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 30
5 30	LE 9 10			AR 7 20
5 45	9 25	Riddlesburg,	10 23	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 15	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Cranford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 08	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,		

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR of 17th District, Penn'sylvania, Main St., Johnstown.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS OF SPIRITS, REFINERS OF COAL OIL, AND BREWERS.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above-named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The Books for making Returns and keeping accounts of articles produced, will be furnished to parties by my Deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions during this month. I will announce the appointments of my deputy Collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. ROYER, Collector 17th District.

Johnstown, Nov. 7, 1862.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in August last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ANDREW SMITH.

Nov. 11, 1862.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Executors.

Nov. 11, 1862.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.

Nov. 11, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

in which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.–6t

ROBERTS'

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this county, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express* and *sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion *will not* be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Packed men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$23,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	15,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut., E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H Tanner and E. E Bettleman

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3 plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES ALLEN.

Oct. 28, 1862.*

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

STRAYED AWAY.—A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and torn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.

WM. BRICKER.

Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES;
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufact

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service.

Oct. 20, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD, DIANA, ELSINGBURG, CUYAHOGA, CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX,
St24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM,

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM MORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.	

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS. *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1862.-6m.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon

Sept, 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by

FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

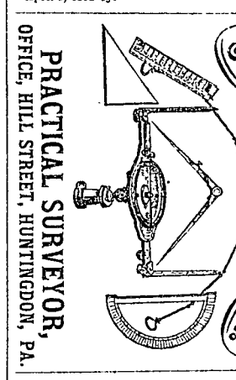
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

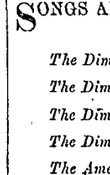
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-share ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

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CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
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SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

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The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
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Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
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Dime Book of Fun,
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IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the larges assortment in town.

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REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

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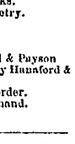

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war, and a dictionary of military terms.

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UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

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Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

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☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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FOR SALE

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OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

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Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

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Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools: also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

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have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

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C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
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Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
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June 18, 1862.

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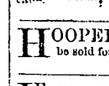
COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.



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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

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Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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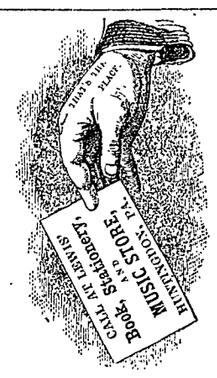

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